

Arizona Weekly Enterprise.

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FLORENCE, PINAL CO., ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1888.

NO. 42.

CHARLES W. TILLMAN,



Furniture, Bedding

And also a new assortment of
Building Lumber, All Kinds

At Reduced Rates.
Doors, Windows, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets
And All Kinds of Building Materials.
Also Agent for the

New Home Sewing Machine,
Undertaking Business

Coffins Made to Order and Trimmed.

Furniture repaired. Just received a lot of
new furniture, also a large assortment of
Window Shades for store windows and private
dwellings, also Cornice Poles and Window
Fittings. All kinds of jobbing work done
on short notice.

FLORENCE BREWERY.

I wish to announce to all my customers and
patrons that I am still at my old stand in this
place and manufacture the

Finest Beer in the Territory,

Which I offer for sale by the
Keg, Gallon, Bottle or Glass.

BOTTLED BEER

A Specialty.

A Finer Article is not found in the Territory.
All Orders Promptly Filled.

Beer forwarded to Silver King, Mineral
Hill and other Mining Camps.

Choice Wines, Liquors, and Cigars
Sold over my bar.

Pigeon Hole and Bagatelle Tables
For the amusement of my customers.

PETER WILL, Proprietor.

B. FRIEDLANDER,
Fine Custom Tailor,

938 Market St.,

Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

The Largest Stock in the City to Select
from. Samples sent on Application.

A BARGAIN!

320 Acres,

Improved Land, all under fence, with
water right,

For Sale Cheap.

Splendidly located near the town of
Florence, and is the best alfalfa land
in the valley.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE

If sold at all.

For particulars inquire at the
ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

MEAT MARKET.

—All kinds of—

Choice Fresh Meats,

—at—

vs. REASONABLE PRICES. vs.

JUAN AVENENTE.

South of Post Office, Main street, Florence.

Florence Saloon!

Main Street, Florence.

MILLER & KEATING, Florence.

Purest Liquors at the Bar.
IMPORTED CIGARS.

Elegant Club and Reading Room.

J. M. OCHOA,

— LEADER IN —

POPULAR PRICES!!

AT HIS OLD STAND,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer

DRY and FANCY GOODS,

Furnishing Goods, Hardware,

Clothing, Groceries, Iron, Wagon Material,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars.

SWEETWATER.

CASA BLANCA.

J. D. RITTENHOUSE,

Main and Bailey Streets, Florence, Arizona.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, NOTIONS.

Groceries, Hardware, Tobaccos.

SOLE AGENT FOR PINAL CO. FOR

Chas. Rebstock & Co.'s Celebrated

Double Stamped Whiskies,

Which will be sold at wholesale at my store as cheap as they can be
bought in San Francisco. This whisky is shipped direct to
me from the bonded warehouse in original packages.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

BOND SERVICE OF THE HEART.

When by the fire we sit hand in hand,
My spirit seems to watch beside your
face,
Alert and eager at your least command
To do your bidding over earth and sea;
You sigh—and of that dubious message fain,
I scour the world to bring you what you
lack,
Till, from some island of the spicy main,
The pressure of your fingers calls me back;
You smile—and I, who love to be your slave,
Post round the orb at your fantastic will,
Though, while my fancy skims the laughing
waves,
My hand lies happy in your hand, and still:
Nor more from fortune or from life would
crave
Than that dear silent service to fulfill.
—Edmund Gosse.

DOCTORING ROYAL PATIENTS.

Court Etiquette That Hedges in a Queen
from Her Physician's Touch.
It was a matter of wonder to many
persons in Paris that Dr. Fauvel, the
great French specialist in throat diseases,
had not been summoned to attend the
king of Spain at the commencement of
his malady, especially as Dr. Fauvel had
always attended Queen Isabella and her
children during their residence in Paris
for any troubles of that nature. But
such a proceeding was forbidden by the
strict rules of Spanish etiquette, which
prohibits one of the royal family of Spain
from being attended by any physician
who is not a Spaniard by birth.

At the time of the last illness of the
young Queen Mercedes there resided in
Madrid a German doctor who was es-
pecially famed for his treatment of ty-
phoid fever, the disease from which the
queen was suffering. He had recently
saved the life of Mrs. J. R. Lowell when
she was suffering from a violent attack
of that terrible malady. A few days be-
fore Queen Mercedes breathed her last
her Spanish doctors sent for their Ger-
man colleague and requested him to pre-
scribe for their patient without seeing
her. This he positively refused to do,
saying that he must examine into the
physical condition of the queen before
prescribing for her. But that could by
no means be permitted.

"Then," he said, "let me merely see
her—let me go to the door of her room
and look at her without crossing the
threshold."

Even that concession was refused.
"Then, gentlemen," he declared, "I can
do nothing. I will not attempt to pre-
scribe for a patient that I have not even
seen."

He withdrew from the palace, and a
few days later the young queen was dead.
But the sacred laws of Spanish rega-
lities had been preserved without in-
fringement.

A similar affair, but with a different
denouement, took place a good many
years ago in Russia. The late czarina,
the mother of the present emperor of
Russia, was shortly after her marriage
attacked with a serious affection of the
stomach. Up to that time no physician
could approach the bedside of one of his
lady patients of the imperial family
nearer than ten feet. The empress grew
worse and became alarmingly ill. The
Emperor Alexander gave orders that a
famous physician called Botkin, of whose
skill in such cases he had heard, should
at once be sent for. Botkin came, and
to the horror of his colleagues, he walked
straight up to the bedside of the empress
and took hold of her wrist to feel her
pulse. He was instantly hurried from the
room and was loudly remonstrated with
on the impropriety of his conduct, being
told that his imperial patient was
to be looked at from a distance and that
he must not approach her. Botkin list-
ened in silence to all that the other doc-
tors had to say, but when the report of
the consultation was drawn up he refused
to sign it. The emperor, who was ex-
ceedingly anxious respecting Botkin's
opinion, sent at once for the report, and
on noticing that the name of the new doc-
tor did not appear in it he caused him to
be summoned at once to his presence.

"Your majesty," quoth Botkin, frankly,
"I can not pretend to treat a patient that
I am not permitted to examine. The
empress is, I learn, in a very critical
situation. I think I can save her, but to do
so I must be allowed to go to work in my
own way."

The emperor rose from his chair, took
Dr. Botkin by the arm and marched with
him into the sick room of the empress, and
straight up to her bedside. "There, doc-
tor," he said, "examine your patient, and
if any one pretends to interfere with you
remember that you are obeying my com-
mands." The course of treatment pre-
scribed by the great physician proved suc-
cessful. The empress was saved and
that particular rule of imperial etiquette
was abrogated forever.—Mrs. Hooper's
Paris Letter.

Pleasant Mode of Traveling.

Steamboating seems to have lost its
former charms for the traveler, owing,
I suppose, altogether to its slowness as
compared with railroads. It is the
pleasantest mode of traveling, though,
and I would not be surprised to see the
world shake off its wild and impatient
way of hurrying through life and re-
turn to some extent, at least to the
leisurely and comfortable way of getting
from one point to another. I may not
live to see the day when this change
will take place, but it will come. The
time will never be reached when the
tourist with leisure will not prefer river
travel to rail.—Capt. J. H. Dunlap in
Globe-Democrat.

Precious Pearls, but Not Any Bread.

"Certainly pearls are prized by the
Mexicans. It is common to see girls
there with strings of pearls around their
necks which would fetch a large price
in London. I, myself, know women in
La Paz who have pearls of extraordi-
nary value, and sometimes they are so
poor that they have not the wherewithal
to buy food."—Interview with a Pearl
Diver.

The Umbrella as a Nightshade.

People with weak eyes in New York,
who go out of an evening where there
are electric lights, carry parasols and
umbrellas to protect their eyesight. The
sunshade is transformed into a night-
shade.

The Ancient Pyramids of Mexico.

The pyramid of Papantla in Mexico is
not built of bricks or clay mixed with
whinestones, as are most of those in
Mexico, but of immense blocks of
porphyry, in the seams of which mortar
may still be distinguished. The base of
the pyramid is an exact square, each
side eighty-two feet long, with a perpen-
dicular height of sixty feet. Like all
Mexican teocallis, or places of human
sacrifice, it is composed of six successive
stages, with a great stairway leading to
the truncated summit. Hieroglyphics
and strange figures—such as serpents,
frogs and crocodiles—are carved in bas-
relief on the faced stones of each story,
while a multitude of square niches (327
in number) have given rise to the con-
jecture that they had some religious
connection with the ancient Toltec
calendar. The twelve additional niches
in the stairway toward the east may
have stood for the twelve "useless" or
intercalated days at the end of their
circle.

For centuries after the Spaniards had
possessed themselves of this country,
the Indians jealously concealed from
them all knowledge of these monuments;
and they were accidentally discovered
by a party of hunters, as late as 1780.
What manner of people built them and
laid the work of a lifetime upon their
adornment, none can say with cer-
tainty, since they passed away in the
morning of time, leaving no records ex-
cept in undecipherable hieroglyphics.
The most learned savants, after wrang-
ling for years over the early peopling of
America, have given up the point as an
unriddleable conundrum; and, there-
fore, we will not be so presumptuous as
to hazard an opinion.—Baltimore
American.

Where Tornadoes Begin to Form.

The most remarkable and interesting
feature of the development of tornadoes
is the fact that they nearly always form
southeast of a moving center of low
pressure, and their tracks, scattered here
and there, conform closely to the
progressive direction of the main
storm. For example, on Feb. 19,
1884, forty-four tornadoes occurred in
Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina,
but principally in Georgia and Alabama.
They developed at a distance of from 50
to 2,000 miles from a storm center that
moved across the northern extremity
of the Rocky mountains in Montana,
thence southeasterly through Dakota,
Minnesota, and Wisconsin to northern
Illinois and Indiana, northward through
Michigan across Lake Huron, disappear-
ing north of Quebec.

This sudden sharp turn of the storm
center southward into Illinois and In-
diana seems to have relation to the un-
precedentedly large number of tornadoes
that developed not far from the south
Atlantic coast, extending inland as far
as southern Illinois and Indiana. This
southward lunge of a mass of cold, moist
air seems to have caused the abnormal
condition of temperature that is so point,
and the high winds necessary to cause
the most tremendous exhibition of de-
structive tornado power ever recorded by
the signal service. This invariable loca-
tion southeast of the storm center is one
of the main peculiarities of tornado de-
velopment upon which the predictions
depend.—Popular Science Monthly.

Imminent Danger of Foreign Invasion.

Considering only the ports of Port-
land and Boston, Newport, New York,
Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans
and San Francisco, it is computed that
665,000,000 pounds sterling are now
exposed to destruction or contribution
without any source of defense worth
speaking of. It is computed that rather
more than 12,000,000 pounds sterling, if
properly applied, would render these
ports invulnerable. This is to say, a
premium of 1.8-10 per cent. is required
in order to insure this enormous amount
of public and private property. If this
premium were spread over six years,
during which time the defenses would
be in hand, the actual premium would
be only 3-10 per cent.

It is a marked characteristic of Demo-

cratic systems of government in modern
times that they are comparatively
indifferent to those military pre-
cautions which are essential to the
safety of the state from the attacks of
foreign enemies. The encroachments
about which they chiefly concern them-
selves are those of a Democratic char-
acter. This has been the case in our
own islands until quite recently.—Lon-
don Military Gazette.

Street Scenes in Persia's Capital.

In such a climate as that of Teheran
life is naturally passed chiefly in the open
air. The chill of winter, rarely severe,
seems to make little difference in the
habits of the people. The shops are all
open to the streets, the customers stand-
ing on the outside, and even the shop-
keeper attends to most of his business
from the exterior of the shop. A
carpet may frequently be seen ar-
ranging a piece of joinery on the pave-
ment in front of his shop. The schools
often in no-wise differ from the shops;
in the midst of a crowded thoroughfare
one may see twenty or thirty lads seated
on their heels repeating the lesson together
in monotonous tone.—S. G. W. Benjamin
in The Century.

Electricity in Peruvian Cities.

Pern seems slightly in advance of some
other countries, for the government has
just arranged to have the principal cities
lit by electricity. Coal is very costly
in the Peruvian republic, and Lima and
Callao are the only places that have been
lighted with gas, while all others have
been dependent on kerosene lamps. In
most of the cities the electricity will be
generated by means of running water,
and the expense will thereby be mar-
velously reduced.—Scientific Journal.

Remarkable Variation in Stature.

A remarkable variation has been ob-
served in the stature of the inhabitants
of France. If a line be drawn diagonally
across the country from Manche to
Lyons, the people of the northeast of the
division have an average height of 5 feet
6-6 inches, while those on the southwest
side average only 5 feet 4-6 inches.—Bos-
ton Herald.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GUNPOWDER

Preparing the Saltpetre—Production of

Sulphur and Charcoal—Mixing Process.
Gunpowder is composed of three ma-
terials—sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal.
But tossing these materials together any
way does not make gunpowder by any
means. There is a method, and it is
somewhat complicated. That pursued at
the Waltham works, the most famous in
the world, is as follows: The saltpetre
comes chiefly from Bengal and other
provinces in India, where it is found
mixed with the soil and as an incrusta-
tion on the ground. It is boiled, and
crystallized by evaporation. Before it is
used at the factory it is purified by a
process which acts on the principle that
hot water will receive in the solution
more of the saltpetre than the impurities
mixed with it. So the saltpetre is boiled
in water, the resulting solution filtered
and cooled in large vats, at the bottom of
which the pure saltpetre is deposited in
fine crystals. It is then washed, dried
and stored in bins, care being taken that
no sand or gritty particles are introduced,
as under pressure they might produce an
explosion.

The same precautions are taken with
regard to the production of the sulphur
and charcoal. The best sulphur comes
from Sicily. It is purified by a distilling
process, which brings it out in handsome
yellow crystals. Then it is pulverized by
being ground under iron runners, and
sifted in a kind of revolving cylindrical
sieve called a "slope reel." The charcoal
is made of wood from Holland and Ger-
many. Alder and willow are planted
near the factories, and the charcoal from
these is used for common powder, and
black dogwood for fine rifle powder. The
charcoal is not prepared in pits, but the
wood is sawed into short lengths and
packed into iron cylinders, called slips,
which are placed on a small carriage and
run into a retort like that used in gas
works. Here the slips are exposed to the
flames for a period of two and a half or
three and a half hours, the gas issuing
from the wood being utilized for fuel. The
charcoal when taken out is ground in
a machine like a giant coffee-mill, and
then sifted like the sulphur.

The next process is mixing the ingredi-
ents. The proportions vary in different
countries. For English government pow-
der of every kind it is saltpetre, seventy-
five parts; sulphur, ten; charcoal, fifteen.
—the sulphur being reduced almost to a
minimum, as its chief use is to ignite the
charge and hasten its motion. The
ingredients being weighed for a
charge of fifty pounds, are poured
into a "churn," which is a revolving
drum placed horizontally, and having
within it an axis revolving in a different
direction from the drum, and furnished
with eight rows of projecting arms. So
rapid is the action of this machine that
three minutes is sufficient to thoroughly
mix the ingredients. It is then called the
"green charge," and is ready for the in-
corporating mills, where the object is to
make the mixture so intimate that a new
substance is created, namely, gunpowder.

The incorporating houses of Waltham
have thirty-two separate mills. Each
mill consists of a pair of runners coupled
together by a strong axle. This axle
rests in the socket of an upright shaft,
which, passing down through the mill
bed, is connected by bevel wheels with a
revolving horizontal shaft driven by
steam or water-power. The runners are
of Derbyshire limestone and iron, and
weigh from three and one-half to four
tons. The size of the iron ones is from
three and a half to seven feet in diameter.
The mill-bed is a circular vat with a flat
bottom and sloping sides—is of stone or
metal. On this bed fifty pounds of the
green charge is spread and moistened
with water, and the mill is set going.
Common powder is left under the mill
three hours, rifle powder five hours.

On leaving the mill the gunpowder is
in the form of a soft cake which easily
breaks up into dust. This is pressed in
layers between plates of copper or gun-
metal to increase its hardness or density,
and then made into the required form by
machinery.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Insect Life Among the Snowflakes.

Some imaginative and wonderfully
learned German scholars tell us that
every snowflake is inhabited by happy lit-
tle beings, who begin their existence,
hold their revels, live long lives of hap-
piness and delight, die and are buried,
all during the descent of the snowflake
from the world of clouds to the solid
land. These scholars also tell us that
every square foot of air possesses from
12,000,000 to 15,000,000 of more or less
perfect little beings, and that at every
ordinary breath we destroy millions,
more or less, of these happy lives. The
sigh of a healthy lover is supposed to
swallow up about 14,000,000. They in-
stinctively know that the dust, which will
as soon as it is inhaled, be the most secure
and secret place, is merely the remains
of millions and billions of these little be-
ings who have died of old age.

All this, of course, is mere guess work.
But I do know that the snow in some
parts of the world is thickly inhabited.
I have seen new snow in Idaho black
with little insects. People there call
them snow flies. They are as lively as
possible, and will darken your footprints,
walk as fast as you may. They are
found only on the high mountains and
in very fresh and very deep snow.
They, of course, do not annoy you in any
way. They are infinitely smaller than the
ordinary flea, but they are not a
whit less lively in their locomotion.—
St. Nicholas.

The Benefits of Going Barefooted.

Children who are allowed to go bare-
footed enjoy almost perfect immunity
from the danger of "cold" by accidental
chilling of the feet, and they are altogether
healthier and happier than those who, in
obedience to the usages of social life,
have their lower extremities permanently
enveloped and so to say, carefully
swathed and put away in rigid cases. As
regards the poorer classes of children,
there can be no sort of doubt in the mind
of any one that it is incomparably better
they should go barefooted than wear
boots that let in the wet and stockings
that are nearly always damp and foul.—
London Lancet.

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furnished and Repaired,

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